

TRUMPHAL MARCH

Of General Miles Through Porto Rico--Joy of People Over His Arrival.

HE HAS RUN OUT OF NATIONAL COLORS

And Asks for Consignment of "Old Glory" so That the Captured Cities may be Provided with the American Emblem--Two Thousand Porto Ricans from One Place Have Volunteered to Serve with the United States Troops--Custom House at Ponce Has Already Yielded \$14,000--Miles Has Struck a Good Thing and he "is Pushing It Along"--Spanish Troops in Full Retreat Towards San Juan and it is Reported that they are Committing the Most Cruel and Vindictive Excesses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.--Gen. Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at 10 o'clock to-night:

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898, 3:30 p. m. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Your telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

(Signed.) MILES, Major General Commanding.

MANY WILD RUMORS

Of an Attack on Ponce by the Spaniards, But it Turned out that They were Retreating and Committing Excesses of the Most Cruel and Vindictive Character.

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PONCE, Porto Rico, Friday, July 29, 8 p. m. Via St. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 31.--No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the first corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Only three transports have arrived since yesterday. They have just appeared in the offing and only one has been made out. It has on board the Fifth Ohio cavalry.

General Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom house at the port of Ponce, where General Wilson will be in the immediate command of the troops in the city. General Watson pushed General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments, out a mile and a half on the military road after dusk last night, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as a provost guard in the city. Captain Allison has been appointed provost marshal, and with the aid of local constabulary, has preserved excellent order, although most of the population of the city remained in the streets celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight.

Spanish Exercises.

During the night all sorts of wild rumors were brought in to General Miles. The first was that the Spaniards were to attack the city in force. In view of this a strong line of outposts was maintained by General Ernst and the men slept on their arms. The reports, however, soon gave way to rumors that the Spaniards were retreating, putting entire villages, plantation buildings and houses to the torch, and murdering and ravishing as they went. Some of the wealthy planters of the vicinity became horror-stricken and appealed wildly to General Wilson to dispatch troops to the rescue, but it was manifestly impossible to divide so small a force. None of the reports was confirmed when daylight came except that the Spaniards were in excesses of a cruel, vindictive character. It is doubtful, however, that the town of Juana Diaz, which was reported to have been burned last night, is known to be standing this morning.

General Jose Garcia, who is in immediate command of the Spanish regulars--not believed to number more than five hundred--was deserted by most of the Spanish volunteers in his command during the night, and they began struggling back to the city with the dawn. They immediately presented themselves to the provost marshal and surrendered their arms.

Thirsting for Vengeance.

The appearance of the volunteers aroused in the breast of the natives who had suffered at their hands in the past, especially the political prisoners who were released when we took the city, a desire for revenge and they began to ferret out all the Spaniards in the city who had ever been in the volunteer service and dragged them to the place. Bloodhounds could not have been more savage. Most of the Spaniards in hiding, upon being discovered, were hauled in triumph in hoisting, jeering mobs to General Wilson's headquarters or to the provost marshal's office in the municipal building. Some of the natives even began looting the residences of the Spaniards. They mistook liberty for license and were crazed with a thirst for vengeance.

General Wilson, however, soon taught them that revenge could not be wreaked under the protection of our flag and peremptorily ordered that the arrest of the Spanish suspects should cease. Such volunteers as presented themselves were, however, received and released after their names had been taken. They will all report to-morrow and be for-

Private James Drummond, Company K, shot twice in the neck. Private Benjamin Bostick, Company K, shot in the right shoulder. Corporal William P. Carpenter, Company L, shot in the right hand. Corporal Henry Gary, Company K, shot in the neck.

Sergeant George Carlton, of Battery B, Fifth siege artillery, died from typhoid fever, and was buried at once.

This makes five deaths from that disease on the transports.

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a dispatch to the Associated Press and was at once taken to General Miles. The general wrinkled his brow when he read it, and said he did not know what effect it would have on the expedition, but he proposed to push on ahead and take San Juan, pending orders from the President.

The Associated Press dispatch boat carried the information out to the fleet and there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part.

CUBAN LEADER CAPTURED

And Imprisoned--Spanish Reports from Havana Say Garcia will Lodge Complaint Against Shafter with the Cuban Government--Castillo's Kick.

HAVANA, July 31.--A detachment of Spanish troops has captured at the farm Flor Ytabo, in Matanzas province, the well known insurgent leader Augustin Cervantes, and the captive is now imprisoned in the San Severino Castle. Cervantes came to Cuba at the breaking out of the revolution with an expedition from the United States.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba report that the insurgent General Calixto Garcia, "having become disgusted with the Americans, has left for Porto Principe to present complaints to the so-called Cuban government."

General Garcia, it is said, is willing to dismiss his separatists. The civil elements have met to protest against orders given by the commander of the American troops. General Castillo will take the protest to Washington.

La Lucha commencing upon the above statement says:

"We do not know what effect the protest will produce on President McKinley and his cabinet, but we hope it will not prejudice the general who gave the orders, because it cannot be supposed that President McKinley will try to weaken the moral strength of the army chief at the beginning of the campaign, nor even indirectly the military authority entrusted of all chiefs to whom are entrusted the war's direction, and who on the ground can better than any one else appreciate the necessary disposition and measures to be dictated."

The free kitchens established in Havana for the purpose of feeding the poor of the city have increased in number to twelve and now daily distribute from five to fifteen hundred rations.

A detachment of local guerrillas while returning to Placetas, after having conveyed an expedition to Guacaballa, were surprised by a number of rebel bands and a fierce combat ensued. Spanish forces lost eighteen killed and many wounded. The insurgents also suffered severe losses.

BISMARCK'S LAST MOMENTS.

Death Came Easily and Painlessly--Final Words Uttered Were Addressed to His Daughter.

LONDON, July 31.--A special dispatch to the Associated Press says the news of Prince Bismarck's death reached Berlin at a late hour and was only generally known this morning. A number of papers, including the Post, the Vorwarts and the Deutsche Zeitung did not contain the news of the prince's demise. The Kreuz Zeitung and some others had only a brief notice.

The Tagerblatt this morning issued a Bismarck supplement. The Lokal Anzeiger prints the fullest details from its special correspondent at Friedrichshagen, but the other papers, misled by Dr. Schweninger's and the family's statements regarding the prince's condition, did not contain the news. This morning no news of any kind regarding the funeral arrangements is obtainable. The Hamburger Correspondent and the Nachrichten appear with mourning borders and publish long obituary notices.

The Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days and death of Bismarck. It says:

"On Tuesday evening an improvement set in in the prince's condition, but repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last, and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately.

"His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was, however, so unsatisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the Nachrichten and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

"The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: 'Thanks, my child.'

"The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chryssander and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the prince was dead.

"Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William in Norway. 'The prince lies as he used to sleep. In an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. His expression on his face is mild and peaceful. It is remarked that his head remained warm for an unusually long time.'

"In accordance with Prince Bismarck's wish, he will be buried upon the hill opposite the castle in the vicinity of Hirsch Grupp."

Emperor Deeply Affected.

BERGEN, Norway, July 31.--The news of the alarming change in the condition of Prince Bismarck reached Emperor William late yesterday evening.

When the emperor was informed of the prince's death early this morning he was deeply affected and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, will reach Kiel to-morrow evening. The flag on the yacht is flying at half mast.

Berlin in Mourning.

BERLIN, July 31.--The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through a special edition of the papers, produced profound sorrow, and a sudden realization of the fears of his demise was not expected.

Several papers this morning published special articles with mourning borders, expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the fatherland, his heroic greatness and his truly German character.

Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of the people. Particulars of the last moments of the prince, and other circumstances attending his death are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half mast. Secretary of State Von Buelow will return from Semmering, Austria, immediately.

President McKinley's Condolences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.--By direction of the President, the following dispatch was sent to-night to Hon. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1898.

White, Ambassador, Berlin.

The President charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman, the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire.

(Signed.) ADEE, Acting Secretary.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION

As the Prime Minister of Germany--Alleged Copy of His Letter to Emperor William.

BERLIN, July 31.--The Lokal Anzeiger published a long article on Bismarck by Dr. Moritz Busch. It gives an alleged copy of the original text of Prince Bismarck's letter to Emperor William on leaving office in 1890, which, it is understood, was only to be published after his death. In this document Bismarck is represented as saying:

"It is not possible for me to retain the position of president of the council of ministers after your majesty, in respect of the same, has urged a capitulation of the order of 1893 which regulates the relations of a minister president to his colleagues."

"Moreover, in regard to my official prerogatives, your majesty has imposed limits which do not permit me to have a proportionate share in state business and its supervision, or the freedom of action in ministerial decisions or communications with the reichstag or members of the reichstag which my constitutional responsibility requires. It would also--after the latest decisions of your majesty respecting the direction to be given our foreign policy (as set forth in the imperial autograph)--with which your majesty's royal house and the many years during which I have grown habituated to a position which I consider impossible for me to carry out the instructions therein given with respect to foreign policy. It would thus call in question all the important results for the German empire which our foreign policy has attained under unfavorable conditions for a decade past on lines laid down by both your majesty's predecessors on our relations toward--"

"the unexpectedly great importance of which--has since his return from--confirmed to me.

"In view of my attachment to the service of your majesty's royal house and the many years during which I have grown habituated to a position which I consider impossible for me to carry out the instructions therein given with respect to foreign policy. It would thus call in question all the important results for the German empire which our foreign policy has attained under unfavorable conditions for a decade past on lines laid down by both your majesty's predecessors on our relations toward--"

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A BIG STAMPEDE

From Dawson City on Opening of Dominion Creek Gold Field.

DAWSON CITY, N. W. T., July 11, via BEATLE, Wash., July 31.--The Canadian gold commissioner issued a proclamation July 9, declaring the Dominion Creek and bench claims open for location by all persons holding free miners licenses. In less than one hour the greatest stampede in the history of the Klondike had started for Dominion Creek, seventy miles away, over hills and marshes. Many women joined the procession.

In two hours eleven hundred people had reached the Bonanza Creek ferry, two miles away. The trip will require six days and will be attended by many hardships. Some of the stamperders have already returned in disgust. The value of the Dominion bench claims is entirely a matter of conjecture.

Dawson is now overrun with idle men. No work is to be had here or at the mines for any price. The population of Dawson is now estimated at 15,000. Many are living in tents.

BERKELEY REPUBLICANS

Endorse U. S. G. Pitzer for the Congressional Nomination.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 31.--The Republican voters of this county met in mass convention in this city at 1:30 o'clock yesterday. Hon. George W. Feldt, chairman, called the meeting to order. A resolution named unanimously that Hon. U. S. G. Pitzer name the congressional delegates. Ninety delegates were named to represent this county in the Republican congressional convention to be held in Keyser, August 31, 1898. The delegates were instructed to vote for Mr. Pitzer.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we are opposed to the civil service laws and desire that they be abolished.

LOOKS LIKE PEACE.

President Consents to a Modification in the Terms Offered Spain.

SUPPOSED TO REFER TO THE PHILIPPINES.

What Spain Must Relinquish as the Price of Immediate Peace.

Ambassador Cambon, as the Plenipotentiary of Spain, Has Transmitted the Results of his Conference with the President to Madrid, and an Answer is Expected Tuesday--No Steps Taken as yet Towards the Acquisition of the Caroline Islands--If the Spanish Government Ratifies the Conditions Imposed by this Government the War will be Brought to an End.

WASHINGTON, July 31.--Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the white house Saturday afternoon between the President, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done to bring the war to an end.

As the price of immediate peace Spain must relinquish in our favor her claims to sovereignty in Cuba, Porto Rico and all other islands in West Indian waters now controlled by her. She must grant us the choice of an island in the Ladrones group for a coaling station. In addition she must allow the United States to hold for the present the city and bay of Manila and a zone of territory thereabout, and must agree to submit all questions affecting the Philippine islands, their future possession, disposition and government to a joint commission to be made up of representatives of the governments of Washington and Madrid.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States. Including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

Peace Conditions.

With the credentials authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary, for the government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement. After strong arguments the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored.

The modification brought about practical unanimity between the President and Ambassador Cambon. The plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the result of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

Spain's Answer Expected Tuesday.

The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour this morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement that the plenipotentiary powers of Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the President himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. By the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion, and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations.

It was not known to our government that Mr. Cambon had such powers when he appeared yesterday afternoon at the white house to receive the American answer, but once the President was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that Mr. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness towards his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

Modification as to Philippines.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make, after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be known is stated in that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure

that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone. But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the island for the Spanish government is desirous that her full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was made the subject of amendment at the hands of the President yesterday, though what form that change took it still is unknown. As some mention has been made of the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time.

MORE TROOPS FOR MILES.

Preparations Making for the Dispatch of an Entire Army Division From Camp Thomas for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.--The progress made in the peace negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon an assurance of the acceptance of our conditions, and has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

Meanwhile, as an earnest that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaigns, an order was issued from the war department to-day for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce General Miles at Ponce. This will be the provisional division, and will be commanded by Major General Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Major General Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aides.

The provisional division will consist of fifteen full regiments and General Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all of the states of the union. Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some unjust criticisms upon the selection of troops for active service, and pronounces as without foundation that policies have dictated these assignments. In the case of the Fifty-third volunteer regiment, which was withdrawn from the Porto Rican expedition in favor of the Indiana regiment just as the troops were about to board the cars, it has been already explained by authority that the change was made in recognition of the justness of the complaints that Illinois already had too many troops in active service at the front, while Indiana had not one. Even in that case, however, Secretary Alger did not make the selection of the regiment to be held back; he simply instructed the general commanding the expedition to select one Illinois regiment for detention, without designating it.

A Surprise Sprung.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., July 31.--A genuine surprise was sprung at Camp Thomas yesterday afternoon. Instead of further troops being ordered out, as might have been expected, Major General James F. Wade, commanding the army at Camp Thomas, was ordered to report forthwith to the secretary of war at Washington.

In compliance with the order, Gen. Wade and staff proceeded immediately to Chattanooga, and left there at 10 o'clock for Washington.

There was no indication at Camp Thomas until late this evening of the purpose of the order, but it was pretty generally interpreted to mean that something like what the press reports from Washington later outlined, and for this reason the order had the effect to arouse new hopes among the troops and especially among those of the third corps, who had also come to think they would not be called for in the war. General Wade and his staff will reach Washington sometime to-morrow afternoon.

Bombarded, Evacuated and Burned.

KEY WEST, July 31, 5:40 p. m.--Reports reached here that Neivitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known and the only information of the affair was that given by Captain Maynard, of the gunboat Nashville by Lieutenant Colonel Rojas, of the insurgent forces at Gibra last Tuesday.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia--Showers and thunder storms; variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio--Partly cloudy weather, with showers; light northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schneft, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 70.3 F. m. 81

9 a. m. 82.7 F. m. 83

12 m. 85 Weather--Fair.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 71.2 F. m. 81

9 a. m. 82.7 F. m. 83

12 m. 85 Weather, Changeable.